bridge, Mass., Today.

on Marshal Field.

### VALE-COLUMBIA GAME HEADED FOR AMERICA NOW

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., October 26 .- The foot ball contest in which, save the game between Harvard and Yale, centers the deepest interest of the followers of the game here, that of Harvard and the Carisle Indians, was played today in the presence of many spectators, and with perfect weather conditions.

Harvard's team was about the strongest she could put on the field, with Kernan returned to left halfback, after being tried at fullback for a couple of days, and Marshall, the leading man for quarterback, in

The Indians were not as big or as strong as they have been in some former years, but they appeared to be a good team, and, with the exception of Capt. Wheelock, were all in excellent condition for a fast, snappy game. The line, while not averaging more than 165 pounds, was expected to show the The line, while not averaging m same mettle which in other years has made the Indians a dangerous competitor of Har-

The teams lined up as follows: Position. Carlisle .Left end ..... Beaver Elagden ...... Left tackle ..... Williams Lee ...... Left guard ..... Wheelock Blagden ..... Left tackle. ......... Center ........... Chesaw Right guard ..... Dillon Cutts.....Left tackle.....

Kernan.....

......Quarter back.....Johnson

### EAST AND WEST AT CHICAGO. Pennsy Meets University of Chicago

McGraw.....Full back.....Palmer
Paul Dashiel of Annapolis was umpire
and William Edward of Princeton referee.

on Marshal Field. CHICAGO, October 26.-The only foot ball contest between teams representing the east and the west this season took place on Marshal Field today, when the University of Pennsylvania met the University of Chicago. The weather was hardly crisp enough to suit the players, but from the viewpoint of the thousands of spectators conditions were almost ideal. The gridiron was in excellent shape.

Coach Woodruff gave the Pennsy boys a brisk walk through the parks during the forenoon and this, together with the pro-Himfnary scurry with the ball over the field before the game started, constituted the day's practice for the Quakers. Woodruff had had so many of his men injured that he took no chances of adding to the list. He was in doubt almost to the last minute as to his line-up, and said undoubt-edly a number of substitutes would have to be worked in before the conclusion of

the game. Chicago was in better shape with Kennedy at tackle and Garrey at quarter, than at the Illinois game last Saturday. The men showed more confidence, as their practice. tice work during the week has shown fast-

The line-up: Chicago-Morton, left end; McNab, left tackle; Flanagan, left guard; Ellsworth, center; Beddall, right guard; Kennedy, right tackle; Maxwell, right end; Garrey, quarterback; Sheldon, left half; Perkins, right half; Atwood, full back. center; Teas, right guard; Donaldson, right tackle; Gardiner, right end; Hewquarter back; Reynolds, left half; nook, right half; Davidson, full back. The Yale-Columbia Game.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., October 26 .- A large delegation of Columbia men accompanied the foot ball team from New York to New Haven today. A good-sized crowd was seated in the big stands at Yale field

when the game was called at 3 o'clock. The line up: Yale-Gould, left end; Olcott, left tackle; Hamlin, left guard; Holt, center; Glass, right guard; Hogan, right tackle; Swan, right end; De Saules, quarter back; Wil-helm, left half back; Weymouth, full back; Chadwick, right halfback,

Columbia-Van Roevenburg, left end; Nicholl, left tackle; Ache, left guard; Bruce, center; Shaw, right guard; Lauren, right tackle: Henriques, right end; Morley, quarterback: Weekes, left halfback; Ber-rien, fullback; Smith, right halfback. Umpire-J. Hinds of University of Pennsylvania. Referee-Whiting of Cornell.

## ALLEGED LIGHT WEIGHT.

### Charges Made Against Man Who Peddles Coal.

Mr. W. C. Haskell, the sealer of weights and measures for the District of Columbia, who has recently been in a crusade against hucksters who were suspected of giving short measure of vegetables, etc., to their customers, has now turned his attention for the time being to the hucksters who engage in the sale of coal. Yesterday afternoon there was quite an exciting incident in the crusade. George A. Howe, the assistant sealer, and his driver were at the corner of 10th and F streets northwest when they noticed a coal wagon driving up 10th street. They hailed the driver to stop, but instead of stopping and permitting an inspection of the measures the horse was whipped up and driven up 10th street and down H street toward 9th, with the wagon of Assistant Sealer Howe and his driver in hot pursuit. The horse was losing ground, and the driver, who is somewhat of a sprinter, jumped from the wagon and ran for the fleeing team. He caught the horse at the corner of 9th and H streets northwest, after running nearly the entire square between 9th and 10th streets, but at that moment the two men on the wagon marked "Coal and Wood" took to their heels. Mr. Howe then had the huckster's wagon driven to the first police precinct, where he requested that it be held until \$25 was left as collateral. Under the United States statutes a person is liable to \$100 fine and imprisonment in jail until the fine is paid for refusing to permit the sealer of weights and measures or his assistant to inspect all scales, weights, measures, etc., of any kind in use.

In the Police Court this morning the name of Edward Green had been given as having been the owner of the wagon and who was supposed to have deposited the collateral. The collateral was forfeited.

more than 25 per cent short, it is said all three—half bushel, one peck and half peck— having been deliberately cut off two inches at the top. They had never been sealed. In speaking of the matter today Mr. Hashell said: "Persons who of necessity must purchase coal in small quantities from these wagons, are those who can least afford such a loss, and for their own protection they should aid the sealer's force by insisting upon seeing the seal of the sealer of weights and measures on any measure that is used in measuring their purchases. I that the ten or twelve convictions in this line in the past few days will have the desired effect. I mean to have this matter pushed to the end successfully and the law enforced. Heretofore my force has been insufficient, but I am now in a position give it more time and attention, and unless the hucksters take warning and use more care in the condition and use of their scales and measures innumerable prosecutions must and will follow.'

### Building Permits Issued. Building permits were issued today as

David Riordan, three-story brick dwelling, at 19 M street northwest; cost, \$6,000. Richard Rothwell, second story to 314 12th street southeast; cost, \$2,000.

Robert A. Phillips, repairs to 3301 M street northwest; cost \$250.

## HARVARD VS. INDIANS MYSTERY OF RANJIT OTHERS INCLUDED

Interesting Foot Ball Game at Cam- Eastern Potentate Who Has Set All Suggested Effect of New Code Upon London Agog.

## BIG CROWD, FINE WEATHER HE LIVES IN ORIENTAL SPLENDOR U.S. ATTORNEY AND NOTARIES PUBLIC

Eastern and Western Teams Meet Has a Numerous Retinue and Views of Lawyers Upon Topic of Spends Money Freely.

LONDON, October 26 .- "Prince Ranjit of Baluchistan," who, to an unusual extent, has succeeded in exciting and baffling London's curiosity, and who is variously described as an Indian potentate and a prince of Siam, sailed October 24 from Liverpool for Montreal on board the steamer Lake Simcoe, whence he is going to New York, accompanied by a dusky suite numbering twenty-eight persons.

He lived a fortnight in all the splendor of oriental opulence at a fashionable London hotel, where he had dropped in unannounced and unconcernedly engaged twen-

In spite of the publicity which such an arrival was bound to create, he has left England as much in the dark as to his identity as when he arrived. The India of-fice has issued an official announcement that there is no such India chief as Prince Ranjit of Baluchistan, but that neither condemns the mysterious stranger nor clears up his identity, as Ranjit is palpably an assumed name. When interviewed in London, where he by no means courted publicity. Prince Ranjit declined to say from where he came, but he once oracplarly remarked:

### Says He is a King.

"I am a king." Whether he is or is not king, he certainly lived like one, spending normous sums of money. The retinue which sailed with him included musicians who produced from weird instruments still more weird sounds. A dancing girl formed a prominent part of the daily entertainments which the suite provided for their master, who spent most of his time in bed. He is a man of fine physique, dark-skinned and handsome. All his food was prepared in accordance with the strictest oriental usages by his own servants, who wore gor-geous robes and were nightly marshaled by a major domo for exercise in an adjoining park.
This mysterious party will, it is said,

make a tour of Canada and the United States, returning to England in time for King Edward's coronation.

### TWENTY DEAD, ELEVEN MISSING. Latest Report of the Casualties at

Philadelphia Fire. PHILADELPHIA, October 26.-Another body was recovered early today from the ruins of the Hunt, Wilkinson & Co. building, 1219-21 Market street, which was yesterday destroyed by fire, making the number of known dead twenty. There are still eleven missing, and it is generally believed that the bodies of these are buried under the debris. The body recovered this morning was that of a man, but was so badly charred as to be unrecognizable. It was taken from the pile of bricks and stones which had been the rear wall of the building, and which fell into Commerce street, burying many of the unfortunates

who had leaped from the windows.

A force of men was at work all through the night, but very little impression was made upon the tons of debris, and it will be some days before the number of fatalities can be definitely determined.

Up to this time the police and firemen

have the names of eighteen people, includ-ing a number of women, who are unacunted for. In order to correctly deter mine the number of missing, officials of the department of public safety began a sysand homes of the employes of the firm. To facilitate the work of recovering and identifying the dead a meeting of the firm and the employes was held this morning in a hotel. During the morning the members of the firm of Hunt, Wilkinson & Company met the fire marshals and building inspectors to discuss the cause of the fire.

## PROF. HOLMES FINDS RELICS.

### Feeth of the Mastodon and the Mam moth Among Them.

AFTON, I. T., October 26.-Relics of prehistoric times have been unearthed in a bog at what is known as White Sulphur Springs, two miles north of Afton, by Prof. W. H. Holmes, head of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, and W. A. Gill, a government photographer, who came here to make an investigation. The find includes several large teeth and bones, together with many arrow points and heads. tooth, that of a mastodon, measured sixteen inches in length and four inches across the top. This is said to be the largest tooth of these extinct animals ever seen. The rest of the collection, which is made up of three large boxes of relies, con-tains smaller teeth, both of the mastodon and the mammoth.

## Japan Fails to Float a Loan.

The attempt by Japan to dispose abroad of bonds of 50,000,000 ven has failed. This, it is expected, will seriously affect the po-

## BONA-FIDE CIRCULATION.

low will show that the circulation sworn to is a bona-fide one.

It is easily possible for a newspaper with an elastic conscience to swell its Jegitimate circulation enormously, in order to deceive advertisers, by sending out thousands of turnable, and which are, in fact, returned, but nevertheless are included in what purports to be an

Intelligent advertisers, however, judge by results, and bogus circulations don't give them.

honest statement of circulation.

The family circulation of The Star is many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper.

Circulation of The "Evenis	ng Star."
ATURDAY, October 19, 1901	39,062
IONDAY, October 21, 1901	32,415
UESDAY, October 22, 1901	32,581
VEDNESDAY, October 23, 1901	32,405
HURSDAY, October 24, 1901	32,536
RIDAY, October 25, 1901 A	32,428
Total	201,427

I solemnly swear that the above statemen represents only the number of copies of THE EVENING STAR circulated during 25, 1901-that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona-fide pur-

so counted are not returnable to or remain

## J. WHIT. HERRON.

The Evening Star Newspaper Company. Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-sixth day of October, A.D. 1901.

GRENVILLE A. WHITAKER, Notary Public, D. C.

District Offices.

General Interest.

ACT OF CONGRESS QUOTED

In reference to the assertion that the effect of the code of law for the District of Columbia, in its present form, is to legislate out of office the two judges of the Police Court, the marshal and the recorder of deeds and certain other officials. as pointed out in The Star, a further examination of the code, it is declared, would seem to indicate that the United States attorney for the District of Columbia and all notaries public for the District are sim-

Section 904 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia provides that there shall be appointed an attorney of the United States for the District, who shall take the oath and perform all the duties required of district attorneys of the United States. This section was drawn from the act of February 27, 1801, and that section by the reprovisions of section 1296 of the Revised Statutes was repealed. The prese United States attorney for the District of Columbia holds his appointment under sec-

It is explained by those who hold this view that this section, 904, is part of an act of Congress which relates solely to the District of Columbia, especially so in so far as the appointment to the office in question is concerned, as contradistinguished from the oath and duties required of him. Section 1636 of the code, approved March 3, 1901, expressly provides, among other things, that all acts or parts of acts of Congress applying solely to the District of Columbia in force in the District on the day of the passage of the code are thereby repealed, with certain exceptions, which do not in any manner, it is stated, bear upon the office in question or its present

### Power of Appointment.

The United States attorney for the District has power to appoint, and has appointed, various assistants for service in his office. Such appointments are not made by the President or any of the courts, and anything which affects the tenure of office of the district attorney likewise affects his

In view of the fact that the present in-cumbent of the office of United States attorney for the District of Columbia has been appointed and holds his office under the provisions of an act of Congress applying solely to the District of Columbia, in force in the District on the day of the passage of the act, and as the code expressly repeals the act under which he holds his office, it seems to follow that the effect of this is to put an end to his tenure of office at the time the code goes into effect, Jan-uary 2, 1902.

Another aspect of the matter with regard to the incumbent of the office of district attorney is that he holds under a recess appointment, which has not yet been confirmed by the Senate. If his appointment be not confirmed before the code goes into effect, it would seem that for this rea-son he could not afterwards act; but, on the other hand, even if he be confirmed before the code goes into operation, he appears to be legislated out of office by virtue of the provision of the repealing clause of the code.

### A Recess Appointment.

The same consideration may also apply H. Anderson. Of course, any acts performed by Mr. Gould or Justice Anderson before the code goes into effect, whether their appointments be confirmed or not, would be entirely legal and valid. The enactment of the proposed amend-ment to the code, or reappointment by the

President, confirmation by the Senate and qualification under the provisions of the code, will, it is said, settle the questions suggested in the foregoing. The difficulty now presented, according to those inter is not in what Congress intended to do, but what it has actually done.

## Relating to Notaries Public.

The act of Congress of June 7, 1878, provides, among other things, as follows: "The President shall also have power to appoint such number of notaries public. residents of said District, as in his discretion the business of the District may require. Said \* \* \* notaries public to their offices for the period of five vears, removable at discretion

with any of the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.' This act of June 7, 1878, is entitled "An act regulating the appointment of justices of the peace, commissioners of deeds, and Columbia and for other purposes." It is an act which, beyond all question, so it is

said, applies solely to the District of Columbia, so far as the appointments of notaries public are concerned. President shall have power to appoint such number of notaries public, residents of said District, as, in his discretion, the business of the District may require. Section 550 provides that the notaries public shall hold their offices for the period of five years,

removable at discretion. Sections 560-573 prescribe the powers and duties of the noother things, that all "acts and parts of acts of Congress applying solely to the District of Columbia in force in said District on the date of the passage of this act, are hereby repealed." From this realing clause certain acts are excepted,

none of which, however, have any relation to notaries public.

### No Provision for Continuance. The code, so it is declared, contains no provision whatever for continuing the incumbents of the offices of notaries public in their present positions, as all of them hold their appointments and exercise their powers by virtue of an act of Congress which as to them relates solely to the Dis-

repeals all such acts it appears to follow, so it is declared, that all of the present notaries public are legislated out of office by the provisions of the code. by the provisions of the code.
While it is not believed that there was any intention upon the part of Congress that the code should have such effect upon the tenure of office of the present notaries public, yet it is said to be quite manifest that this is the effect of the code, for whatever may have been the intent in fact the intent in law as shown by the unambles. intent in law, as shown by the unambiguous language of the code itself, is held to be all-controlling. As the notaries public derive their appointments from the President, it seems to follow that unless the code be so amended before it takes effect as to continue the present incumbents in office, or they be reappointed by the President and qualify under the code after it takes ef-

quality under the code after it takes effect, their powers must cease at midnight of January 1, 1902, at which time the code goes into full operation.

As the act of Congress under which the present notaries public hold office also provides for the appointment of commissioners of deeds throughout the United States the office of notary may be within one of the exceptions of the repealing clause of the code, but this, it is said, is very doubtful. Opinions of Jurists.

Several members of the committee of judges and attorneys who revised the original draft of the code express the opinion that the effect of the same is not to legislate any one out of office except the preslate any one out of office except the present justices of the peace. Former Justice Charles C. Cole, a member of the committee, is emphatic in declaring that the code, in its present form, cannot be legally construed as removing from office the judges of the Police Court, the recorder of deeds, the marshal and others.

Justice Barnard, also a member of the committee, is against the "legislating out" assertion. He says the action of the committee in framing a proposed amendment to the code providing "that nothing contained in the code shall be held to affect

in the case of the present justices of the peace and constables, a contrary intention is manifested," was merely a display of abundant caution.

Without looking into the matter very closely, Justice Bradley, who served on the committee, says he is inclined to agree with the view taken by Justice Barnard. Judge Cox's Views.

Former Justice Walter S. Cox, who pre-pared the original draft of the code, is quoted as saying in reference to the mat-

"I was a little surprised that any one should have put such an interpretation upon the repealing features of the new code. I know that there was no intention on the particof those who drafted it to legislate out of, office the officials referred to. The language may be a little amoignous, but it stood under the scrutiny of the entire bar, and no question of this character was relied by a present the stood of the character was relied by the stood of the stood of

the entire bar, and no question of this character was raised by any one.
"I am confident that no such interpretation will be put upon the repealing features when they come to be scrutinized further, and do not anticipate that the question will be raised. It was the intention to maintain the offices in question as they now are without affecting the incumbents."

Mr. Davall's Opinion. Mr. A. B. Duvall, attorney for the District of Columbia, thinks there is serious doubt about the matter, as indicated by the following statement made by him to a Star

"It is more than probable that if the code of law for the District of Columbia should go into effect without further amendment considerable embarrassment will result by reason of the failure in the code to clearly express a purpose to continue certain offices as now constituted. The bar committee, recognizing the possibility of trouble in this respect, has suggested, among other amendments to the code, the addition of the following section at the end of the chapter on 'Repealed Provisions:' 'Nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the term of office of any judicial or other officer holding office when this code goes into effect and operation, except when, as in the case of the present justices of the peace and constables, a contrary intention is manifested'

"Among the offices probably affected are the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, the United States marshal, the recorder of deeds, the Police Court judges and notaries public. The Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the District are, by the code, continued as at present con-stituted, but in the case of the other offices named, the provision is that there shall oc such officers, respectively, appointed by the President, without in terms continuing the present existing offices, the language used eing merely futurative.

"The amendment proposed by the committee would place the question beyond cavil and will doubtless be enacted in connection with certain other amendments suggested by the same committee."

### PROVISION NOT REPEALED

### ATTORNEY DUVALL'S OPINION RE-SPECTING DISCOUNTS ON TAXES.

A. B. Duvall, the attorney for the District, this afternoon rendered an opinion to the District Commissioners in which he holds that there is no provision in the act of Congress of February 21, 1900, repugnant to the provision relative to the discount or abatement upon the payment of water main taxes, and that the provision has not been repealed, but is still in full force and effect. The opinion was rendered upon the communication of Messrs. Cole & Donaldson, attorneys for Joseph Speidel, owner of certain lots in Center Eckington. "It appears," says the attorney, "that

these lots are assessed for a water main tax and that the owner was notified of the assessment on August 26, 1901. Within thirty days after the receipt of the notice he tendered in full payment of the assess-The collector of taxes refused to accept the amount tendered, claiming that the provision for abatement for payment in advance had been repealed by the act of Congress regulating water main assessments in the District of Columbia, approved February

"The provision for a discount or abatement upon the payment of water main taxes appears in the first ordinance upon the subject by the late corporation of Washington, December 20, 1864. It was re-produced in the act of the late legislative approved June 23, 1873, and again in the act of Congress, to authorize the reassessment of water-main taxes, approved June 2, 1900. The provision thus appears to have been a settled feature in the system.

## Law Regulating Assessments.

"On February 21, 1909, Congress passed an act regulating assessments for water mains in the District of Columbia, which provided, among other things, that the assessments should be payable in three in stallments, instead of four, and reducing the amount of interest on the deferred payments, but making no reference whatever to the matter of the discount or abatement for payment of the whole amount at one time, as allowed by the exprovides 'that all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. The question is therefore whether the proment is repealed by this last-mentioned

"It is not expressly repealed, and if reby implication is not favored by the courts and the rule of statutory construction is that there must be an unmistakable intent to make the new act a substitute for the old and to contain all the law on the subject. There must be an irreconcilable repugnancy, clear and convincing, and following necessarily from the language used in the later act. Hence every effort must be used to make all statutes stand, and if by any reasonable construction they can be reconciled the later act will not operate as

"It seems to me that if Congress intender to change this well-settled feature of the water main assessment system it would have definitely said so, but in its act no allusion whatever is made to the subject, which is distinct from the other provisions relating to payment mentioned in the act.'

The attorney refers to an opinion delivered by Justice Field in the Supreme Court of the United States, which bears out this construction of the law of repeal, and con-

"The act of Congress approved February 21, 1901, which is claimed to repeal existing 21, 1901, which is claimed to repeal existing law, repeats some of its provisions, omits others and adds new provisions, but it does not plainly appear to my mind that it was intended as a substitute for all of the provisions of the existing law.

provision necessarily repugnant to the provision relating to the discount or abatement, and that said provision has not been repealed, but is still in force and effect, and that in the case under consideration the amount tendered should have been received in full payment of the water ma

Opinion in Another Case. Mr. Duvall also forwarded to the Commissioners an apinion based upon the communication of Joseph R. Fague, attorney for the estate of John B. Reuth, in reference to the payment of taxes for the years

1888 and 1889 on certain lands without pen-alties, interest and costs. It is stated that this property was adveragain for 1889; in each advertisement it was insufficiently and improperly described, and the claim is now made that because of this misdescription all penalties, interest and costs should be remitted upon payment of the principal of the tax for each of the said

"It does not follow," says Attorney Du-"It does not follow," says Attorney Duvall, "from the concession that the tax sale for each of said years is invalid, that thereby all penalties, which, under the law, had become part of the tax at the time of the sale, are extinguished; these penalties on each year up to the time of advertisement are still collectible, because they are part and parcel of the delinquent tax. I am of the opinion that, under the circumstances of the case, the Commissioners would be authorized to accept in payment the amount of the principal tax with penalty up to the time of the respective invalid tax sules."

# the term of office of any judicial or other officer holding office when the code goes into effect and operation, except when, as in the case of the present justices of the

to Washington,

## COMBATED ICE, WATER AND SNOW STATISTICS OF WORLD'S COMMERCE TRADING WITHIN NARROW LIMITS

Map of Alaska.

After involuntary plunges in ice water, wandering for weeks in the most Jesolate parts of unexplored Alaska, paddling up and down unnamed rivers and landing on bleak beaches through drenching surf, members of several parties sent out by the geological survey returned to the city today. They include Mr. T. G. Gerdine, A. J. Collier and W. J. Peters.

Mr. Gerdine was the topographer in charge and with a party of assistant geologists and men hired to help in the work of overland traveling, he traversed the Seward peninsula, about 120 miles wide and somewhat longer, just north of Nome. The peninsula forms about one-twentieth part of Alaska. Mr. Peters and his party penetrated into the arctic circle and pro-ceeded north over a vast wilderness to Point Barrow.

The parties brought back reports to make

a sportsman eager to go over their course, at least in the Seward peninsula. Mr. Ger-dine says he saw thousands of ptarmigan about as big as prairie chickens wherever he went, and that his party shot as many of them as they cared to, using little 22-caliber rifles. Boiled, fried or baked, he said, the ptarmigan were delicious, and they formed one of the few, if not the chief, of the delights of the dreary trip in the heart of Uncle Sam's northernmost territory. Besides ptarmagan, wild reindeer were seen at intervals, and that was about all the life the scene presented, except a few lit-tle willows and the moss.

### Nome is Subdued.

From Nome the geologists bring the report that the town has settled down to a steady, thrifty city. They say it now has a number of good buildings, including a commodious three-story hotel, with good service at \$3 a day. By coincidence nearly thirty members of different government surveying and exploring parties met in Nome for the return trip to the states. They had carried on to a great extent the vast and arduous work the government is doing to map the northern part of Alaska and gather all other data which the departments should have on hand for the use of

In general the character of the country visited by the geologists last summer is described as a wilderness, which will probably be of little value except through mining. In some parts of the Seward penin-sula the industry of raising reindeer is developing. The herds increase rapidly and thrive on the moss, and investments are reported to be successful at points over 100 miles north of Nome.

Mr. Gerdine's party left Nome about July summer's advent being three weeks late, leaving snow on the ground too deep for the horses, which were used in the overland transportation of supplies. Trav-eling in small boats, the party of scientists went north along the coast, their pack train moving along the beach. The first stop of any length was made at Teller, a thriving little city of 2,000 inhabitants, about 120 miles north of Nome. Teller is on a sandspit, Port Clarence and Granite harbor, and the water about it is a big inet or salt lake, which is practically a part

In Ice Water to Their Necks. From Teller the party went westward, making maps and surveys and geological investigations and getting specimens. They journeyed over low rolling hills fording the cold streams sometimes up to their necks in water at about 32 degrees, toward Cape Prince of Wales, which juts out close to Siberia. The whole country traversed was barren and desolate. The black soil was soft about a foot below the surface, where the earth was frozen and remains so all the

veer round In this wilderness the great difficulty was to get fuel to use in making fires for cooking. There was almost no wood to be

Mr. Gerdini reports that the temperature of this country in winter falls as low as 35 below zero, but this is unusual. What persecutes the inhabitants in the winter are the icy blasts—cutting, cold winds, which ing. Summer begins usually about June 15 and continues until October 1.

From a point near Cape Prince of Wales

ocean coast, to the head of Schismoneff inlet, and there saw some caribou. From the inlet the course of the explorers in this unpenetrated tract was south to the Kuztrin river and across low mountains easily traversed. There was, of course, no such thing as a trail in the entire district, and so the party wandered where they would beyond the Arctic circle, using their horses all the way. There was plenty of excellent water to drink.

The work of making a topographical map of Alaska is not yet completed, by any means, says Mr. Gerdine, but when the data of the parties just returned is all worked toward that result.

## AFFAIRS IN GEORGETOWN.

Improved-Other Items. The repairs to county roads in the section north of Georgetown has received con-

siderable attention from the Citizens Northwest Suburban Association and recommendations have been made asking for a large list of improvements for the fiscal year of 1903. It is understood the sum of \$200,000 is asked for the purpose of opening new roads and improving existing ones, For grading and macadamizing Wisconsin avenue \$50,000 is asked and the same sum is asked to be expended on Connecticut avenue. For widening and macadamizing the Broad Branch road \$25 is requested, and \$7,000 is needed for improving Flint street. Boundary avenue and 48th street are also included in the list, \$18,000 being estimated to be necessary for the purpose. The sum of \$20,000 is urged for the improvement of Pierce Mill, Grant, Chappell, Daniel, Rock Creek Ford, Belt, River, Murdock Mill, Little Falls, Ridge

River, Murdock Mill, Little Falls, and New Cut roads.

The recognition of the Columbia Baptist church, corner of 31st and M streets, will be appropriately celebrated Friday evening, November 1, at which a general meeting to the church and ministers of will be held in the church and ministers of the denomination from many sections of the District are expected to attend. Rev. J. J. Muir, pastor of the E Street Baptist church, will deliver a sermon, and Rev. E. D. Pollard, pastor of the First Baptist Church, will deliver the charge to the new church. An appropriate musical program will be rendered by an augmented choir.

The work of decorating the ceilings of the lobby and committee rooms of the House of Representatives is being done under the direction of Mr. Joseph Rakemann, who, in former years, was assistant to Artist Brumidi, whose decorations are a feature of the artistic work in the interior of the Capi-

Mr. Elmer E. Garnsey has charge of the decoration of the new committee rooms con-structed out of the old library quarters.

The work in both sections of the building is being done in a most lavish manner.

Lieut. Howell's Case. The case of Lieut. James F. Howell, 12th Field Battery, who was tried by court-

martial in the Philippines on a charge of intoxication and sentenced to dismissal, is now before President Roosevelt. Howell cated, taken out his battery a over unusually rough ground, but he was able to prove, it is stated, that little or no damage was done to the property of the battery, and he contended that the maneuver was good exercise for his men, y'o might well be expected to repeat the move in actual warfare.

porting Nations.

Data Gathered for Topographica Monthly Domestic Shipments Average \$1,024.600,000.

### NOME THRIFTY AND QUIET THE INCREASES COMPARED GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

The United States continues at the head of the list of the world's exporting nations. The comparative figures prepared each month by the treasury bureau of statistics, exhibiting the imports and exports of each of the principal countries of the world, and the average per month during a given period, show that the domestic exports from the United States are greater than those from any other country, and that the monthly average during the year 1901 has been higher than that of any other country.

For the nine months ending with Septem-

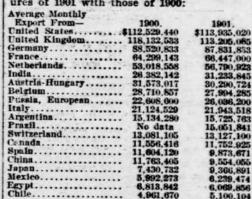
ber our exports of domestic products were \$1,024,605,181, against \$1,018,845,768 from the united kingdom, the next largest exporter of domestic products, in the same period. While a comparison during the same period with Germany, France, Russia, Netherlands and India, which follow in the order named in the magnitude of their exports, is impracticable because their fiscal years are not coterminous with that of the United States, the totals of their exports during the latest available years show not only lead as an exporter, but that the growth in her exports has been more rapid than that of any other great exporting nation.

In the calendar year 1900, for which the statistics of most exporting countries are now available, the figures for the United States were \$1,453,013,659 of exports of do-mestic products, against \$497,263,737 in 1875. an increase of nearly 200 per cent during that period, while those of Germany were in 1900 \$1,050,611,000, and in 1875 \$607,096. 000, an increase of 73 per cent; and those of the United Kingdom in 1900, \$1,418,348,000, and in 1875, \$1,087,497,000, an increase of Shown by Monthly Averages.

The very latest available data for comparing the commerce of the United States with that of other countries, however, are furnished in a statement just prepared by the treasury bureau of statistics, which shows the monthly exports of domestic merchandise from each of the principal countries of the world-during that period of its fiscal year for which statistics are available. This shows that the menthly average for the United States is greater than that of any other country, and that the figures of 1901 show in the case of the United States a material increase over those of 1900, while those of the united kingdom and Germany show a decrease.

The average monthly exportation of do-mestic merchandise from the United States in the nine months ending with September, 1901, was \$113,935,020, against \$112,520,440 in the corresponding months of last year, an increase of about one and a half millions per month, while those of the united kingdom were in the same months of 1901 \$113,295,085, against \$118,132,533 in the same months of 1900, showing a decrease of about five millions per month, and those of Germany were \$87,831,833 per month for the circumpaths and increase the same and the sa six months ending with June, 1901, against \$88,520,833 for the corresponding months of the preceding year, showing a decrease of a little less than one million dollars per

The Twenty Principal Countries. age monthly exportation of domestic merchangise from the twenty principal exporting countries of the world for such portions of the fiscal year as the statistics are available, and compares the monthly fig-



## PURCHASE CONFIRMED.

Price Paid for E Street Baptist

The report, as published yesterday in The Star, that the E Street Baptist Church has been sold to the Knights of Columbus, has been confirmed by an officer of the latter organization. The price paid for the prop-erty, however, is said to be \$23,000 instead of \$22,000, as previously stated.

Funeral of Dr. Peck. Funeral services over the remains of Dr. Melvin DeWitt Peck, whose death occurred yesterday, will be held at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at his late residence. 1226 U street. Interment will be at Rock Creek cemetery.

The members of the Epworth League of Foundry Church, who had assembled last evening for the purpose of holding a regu-lar meeting, adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Dr. Peck.

## Washington Stock Exchange

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales-Regular call, 12 o'clock m.—U. S. Coupon 3a, 200 at 108½. Washington Traction and Electric 4½s, 1,000 at 67, 1,000 at 67. Capital Traction, 2 at 104½, 1 at 104½, 10 at 104½. Washington Gas, 1 at 64, 50 at 64, 25 at 64. Mergenthaler Linotype, 1 t 174, 10 at 174½. Lanston Monotype, 100 at 12½, 16 at 12½, 100 at 12½. American Graphophone Co. Pref., 50 at 8½, 300 at 8½, 100 at 12½. Chuyer 60). After call—Mergenthaler Linotype, 10 at 174½, 50 at 175 (buyer 60), 10 at 174½, 10 at 174½. Lanston Monotype, 100 at 12½, 100 at 12½. Capital Traction, 4 at 104½. Georgetown Gas, 25 at 71.

# Geological Survey Parties Return United States Continues to Lead Ex- Stocks Opened Bearish, but Later

Showed Strength.

# Have Significance.

Buying of St. Paul Considered to

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. NEW YORK, November 26.-The early trading in today's stock market reflected a professional selling movement based upon the prospects for an unfavorable bank statement. The final dealings reflected a sudden change of front on the part of the room because the statement of the associated banks was less unfavorable than ex-

The one conspicuous feature of the day was the confirmation of the view that the larger interests are inactive, that there is no public participation and that the trading element lacks a competent leader.

pected.

The element which has been making prices for a fortnight is emphatically bear-ish in conversation, but lacking in aggressiveness when once timidly committed to

For this reason a weak market gives way within an hour to a strong one, and under the influence of one set of traders. A market is called weak when prices recede, but there have been few days of weakness lately when a fraction of 1 per cent would not cover the net changes for the day. The advances, with the exception of a few stocks each day, are as easily covered, so that the next swing of the pendulum would seem to be as likely to favor one account as the

Liquidation has been in progress during the week, noticeably in Union Pacific, but to offset this selling there has been good buying of St. Paul. The selling of Union Pacific may or may not be significant. The price is up from around 95, and taking profits now may mean nothing but profit taking by the arctice of the profit taking by the uptown traders.

If the buying of St. Paul is as good as it

appears to be, then there are developments in the northwest which should ultimately help both of the properties. Such movements neutralize matters for the time be-The local Traction shares were weak to-day under a further drive inspired by fears of unfavorable tax legislation. Under cover of this weakness People's Gas, which has

already been directly decreed against in the matter of franchise taxation, was ad-vanced to 105 under a covering of previous sales. Metropolitan Traction after weeks of bear talk made some positive strides downward The Coal shares were steady, but not uniformly strong, some realizing in this group being conspicuous earlier in the day. Not-withstanding this heaviness, there is some significant buying in this department, even after due allowances are made for its spec-

Trades reports for the week make a most encouraging showing, and the known booking of orders for 1,600,600 tons of steel and iron for 1902 indicates a substantial confidence in the permanency of industrial pros-perity. In spite of this showing the Steel shares are not overly strong because legis-lation against present methods of industrial corporations is threatened.

In all parts of the market there is some

ulative character.

leaven to discourage belief in immediately higher prices. The cause which influences the entire situation, however, is the uncertainty concerning money. England is not to send us any gold, so much is clear, and we may be sending gold to France at no remote date. The banks are increasing their loans and

money is not flowing into this center in quantities sufficient to encourage protract-ed undertakings. Getting by the end of this usual concern. The increase in loans during the week hat been \$9,650,500, largely due to the Pocahontas coal deal. The gain in cash, mostly in specie, has been \$1,592,000, and the deposits

are larger by \$9.382,000.

This increase in deposits requires more reserve than is supplied by the gain in lawful money, hence the surplus reserve is reduced \$752,600 to supply the deficiency. The reduction in the last item being less than enticipated was the constitution.

stock exchange, Washington stock change and Chicago board of trade.

than anticipated was the occasion for the rally at the end of the day. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. New York Stock Market. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York

Amer Car & Foundry 25½ 25½ Am. Car & Foundry pfd. 80 80
Am. Sugar 1199, 1199, 1199, Anchison pfd. 981, 983, 983, 410, 1199, 11 Chic. & Northwestern..... C. M. and St. Paul Chicago, R. I. & Pacific. idated Gas... Louisville & Nashville... Metropolitan Traction... New York Central.....

N Y. Ontario & Western... Norfolk & Western ..... Northern Pacific, pfd.... Pennsylvania it. K...... People's Gas Phlia, a Reading, Istpfd outhern Railway Tenu Coal and Iron S. Leather .. ..... S. Leather. ptd...

Corn-Dec.....